FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1885.

Stjon Opera Mouse—Admis I F. M. Edon Musee—Tilletts In Wes, Sc. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Modines Square Thentre—For Congress 1:50 P. M. Tony Paster's—Funy Volentines. I and 8 P. M.

Is Popular Government a Failure? We believe there is no question that the following report, published some days ago by the Evening Star of Washington, is true and

accurate. At any rate, it has not been contradicted, as it should have been if incorrect " I had a serious talk with Secretary Bayano," said a prominent Democratic Congressman. "I warned him against the policy this Administration is pursuing with reference to appointments. I told him that Democrats had not maintained political warfare for over twenty years just to keep their political enemies in office, and I warned him that if the Administration did not change Its policy it would become involved in a sea of compl

its policy it would become involved in a sea or compli-rations. The Secretary looked me in the face, and, straightening up, replied: 'The sea of complications will be welcomed in such an issue.'
"But Mr. Secretary,' I parvend, 'let me tell you that the Democratic masses, the men who do the voting and give their time and their money to secure party suc sees, will say that if Republicans only are fit for office. that if a Democratic Administration can't find Democrats to fill the places, they will quit work, and they't

'To this Secretary Bayann replied; 'Then popular government is a failure. If a party is to administer Government only to put its followers in office, popular

government is a failure." To this let us say, that if the Government is to be administered under the auspices of the Democratic party, not by the elect of the people, according to the Constitution, but by a Civil Service Commission unknown to the Constitution, why, then popular government is indeed a tremendous failure, and the Democratic party will find it very difficult, and perhaps impossible, to escape the destructive consequences.

#### Too Short a List.

Doesn't it look as though the Ulica Observer was rather crowding out some deserving men from the list of Democratic candidates for Governor? This is what our esteemed contemporary says about it:

"No individual is mentioned as a candidate for Gove per on our side who does not possess emphatic stements of strength. The list is not a very long one. Roswall. P. FLOWER, DAVID B. HILL, EDWARD COOPER, and ALPERE the choice of the Republican State Convention.

The only trouble with this collection is that It isn't long enough. Why shouldn't the names of Waldo Hurchins, William Don-BHEIMER, JOHN ARNOTT, ABRAM S. HEWITT, ALLEN C. BEACH, ANDREW H. GREEN, HENRY W. SLOCUM, W. S. BISSELL, and HAMPDEN Ross appear upon any list that is presumed to include all the gentlemen who are available as Democratic candidates for Governor of New York? There is plenty of time to choose, and there are names still outside of those we have recalled which it might be well to consider carefully before coming to a conclusion. Give the crowd a fair show Doubtless the Observer is justified in saving that any one of the four candidates it mentions could be elected; but it would be judicious to select one of them only after a proper consideration of the whole field.

Besides, why shouldn't we treat the Governorship according to the idea of making appointments that is supposed to predominate in the Administration at Washington, and take it entirely out of politics ? Suppose the nomination should be made purely and simply on business principles? Suppose a man hould be chosen simply because he would be reasonably certain to make a good Governor. and administer his functions honestly and impartially? Suppose the candidate should be selected solely on the ground of being intelligent and respectable, and well acquainted with business, but without previous relations to the world of politics; though an exception might be made in favor of those who voted the Democratic ticket in 1884?

That would make the list of available candidates considerably larger than the one proposed by the Observer. It would throw the doors open to a vast number of successful and respectable gentlemen who have never taken any very active share in public and Mr. SILAS W. BURT would immediately become prominent candidates.

We fear our esteemed contemporary takes too narrow a view for the times.

The Proposed Transfer of the Apaches. Some of the people of Arizona are making an effort to procure the removal of the Apaches from the San Carlos reservation to the Indian Territory. They have sent a delegation for this purpose to the Secretary of the Interior and the President. The at-

tempt is not a new one. Four years ago, when the outbreak of the White Mountain scouts and the fight on Cibicu Creek occurred, the occasion was seized for an organized movement to drive all the Apaches out of the Territory.

The desire to get rid of these unprepossessing neighbors is natural. In the eye of the frontiersmen they have absolutely no redeeming qualities save the flerce courage that belongs to wild beasts. Good words may be found for Yumas, Pimas, and Papagos, but the Apache represents the sum of Indian villainy: and Genonimo's last outbreak has justified that reputation, so far as concerns the Chiricahuas. Atrocities compared with which simple assassination would be mercy, have for years been inflicted on the bapless settlers by this bloodthirsty Indian tribe The names Country, Nana, Victorio, Loco, GERONIMO, and JUH will recall a long series of marauding and murdering raids through New Mexico and Arizona. In addition to this motive for getting rid of the Apaches, another is furnished by the value of their reservation for settlement. Stock raising and mining are leading industries in Arizons, and for both purposes the Indian lands would be useful. The discovery of a coal mine on the reservation had some relation, perhaps, to the outbreak of 1881. There is a firm bellef among the people of Arizona that there is silver on the reserve, while stockmen have

long coveted its fertile portions. Nevertheless, the proposition presented to the Government is impracticable. Its first form was that the San Carlos Apaches should be transferred by executive action to the Oklahoma lands in the Indian Territory. Buch a removal, under the act of Feb. 17. 1879, would be illegal without the previous authorization of Congress. It has therefore been suggested that the public strip north of the Texas Pan Handle, generally sailed No Man's Land, might be used for the purpose without directly violating the lanrunge of the statute. But apart from ques tions of legality, it would not be advisable to decide a question of so much importance without awaiting the discussion and formal

logislation of Congress. There is a still more decisive argumen against the proposed transfer. In No Man's Land these lawless Indians would be on the border of Colorado and Kansas. The very reason, therefore, assigned for taking them away from San Carles, would be equally forcible as a ground for not putting them within easy reach of the settlements of these States. Gov. MARTIN has already protested against this proposal, and its injustice nanifest. If the possible outbreak of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes has lately caused terror in Kansas and Colorado, anxiety and alarm would be doubled by the presence of the Apaches, who might break out through dissatisfaction at their transfer.

Arizons, in short, must probably endure the neighborhood of Indian reservations in common with Montana, Dakota, Washington, and other Territories, and with States like Oregon, California, and Colorado. It is true that the proximity of the San Carlos reservation to the Sierra Madre and other mountain ranges gives fugitive Indians great advantages for making good their escape to Mexico; but confinement at a greater distance from this border might render a break for

the frontier still more bloody.

There are now about 5,000 Indians on the San Carlos reservation. The greater part have been at peace for twenty years, and probably four-fifths of them for the last eleven years. The outbreaks of this latter period have been the work of a few hundred of the worst Indians. GERONINO, for example, is now at the head of only 133 persons, of whom only forty are warriors. But he has been out and back four times-in 1876, in 1877, in 1879, and in 1883. He is out now in 1885 for the fifth time, and it will be his last. He will never go back. He and his gang of cutthroats will be shot down whenever and wherever found, and the warriors captured will be hanged as murderers. So far as the San Carlos reservation is concerned, it is already permanently purged of many of its worst characters, and all imitators of GERONTHO will bereafter also become outlaws. If, in addition, the military authorities have learned their lesson from the late outbreak and will hereafter hold those Indians who have a bad record under strict surveillance, there need be no reason for abandoning the reservation at San Carlos.

### The New War Cloud.

The simultaneous attempt of three London newspapers, the Times, the Telegraph, and the Morning Post, to revive the apprehensions of collision between the Russians and Afghans on the Turcoman frontier looks like a concerted effort to divert attention from the scandal denounced to the righteous wrath of Christian men and women by the Pall Mall Gazette. For the present, at all events, the scheme seems to have been foiled by the straightforward question put by Sir John LUBBOCK in the House of Commons, and which brought out from Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL a frank admission that the Government had heard nothing on the subject beyond a rumor that the Russian force near Zulficar had lately been increased. It is probable enough that Russia has

made use of the weeks supervening since the fall of the GLADSTONE Ministry to push forward the recuforcements which had already started from the Caspian, and which are needed to make good the vantage ground already occupied under the convention entered into with Lord GRANVILLE. The LES-SAR boundary, substantially accepted by the contracting powers, not only yielded much to Russia on the line of the Murghab and the Kushk, but on the west struck the Herl Rud or Tejend just north of the Zuificar Pass. This delimitation left the Russian outposts on the Tejendwhich at best are inscoure, isolated as they are amid a Turcoman population only nominally loval-at the mercy of incursions from the Cabulese fanatics, four regiments of whom have recently arrived at Herat. It is true that Eugland has professed to guarantee the Russian territory against annoyauce from the Afghans, but Gen. KOMAROPP would be an incapable commander did he not wish to have at hand means of self-protection more efficient than a diplomatic covenant which the Ameer's unruly subjects would not scruple to violate.

Even on the face of the alarmist telegram despatched from Meshed to the London Times there is a suspicious feature, suggestive of fabrication at some point considerably nearer the office of that newspaper. No man adequately conversant with recent events in Turkestan would speak of officer aggressive demonstrations in the Tejend district. ALI KHAN, who is by birth a native of Daghestan and still by religion a Mohammedan, but who acked an "off" on his name when he entered the Russian service, was a private soldier six years ago, and only a Lieutenant when he got possession of Merv by a sudden dash. He is now a Colonel by brevet, and, being allowed to act as Governor of Merv. might superintend some movements in the Penjdeh quarter, but could not conceivably have anything to do with operations near Zulficar, which lies on a distant and wholly distinct route.

But we do not believe that Russia at this time fosters designs inconsistent with the faithful execution of the GRANVILLE agree ment. It would be madness for the Czar to precipitate a rupture with England now, when by waiting a few months he may find her again reduced to impotence by the shuffling policy of GLADSTONE and the rekindled animosity of BISMARCK. To risk a repetition of the Penjdeh outrage at this uncture would be to face the certainty of a tremendous war in Asia, coupled with the likelihood, in view of the good will borne by the Austro-German coalition to Lord SALIS-BURY, that Russia might have to face a

deadly assault upon her rear. No, we do not think the Russian Foreign Office will oblige the British aristogracy with a war in Afghanistan just now. It has no strong motive for obstructing by a timely diversion of this kind the success of the Radicals at the coming general election, which will be tremendously promoted by the Pall Mall revelations of the execrable use that the so-called upper classes have been making of their power.

# The Methods Here.

We observe that some of our contemporaries profess to be very much distressed because THE SUN has published a synopsis of the terrible revelations respecting vice in London. Two newspapers of this city have been especially disturbed lest public morals be injured because of what we have printed.

They are the Herald and the World! The Herald, for instance, has the effrontery to say this:

eyes at the piato facts of life. We report the vices as well as the virtues of the town We stady hamanity in a church or in an optum joint. But when it comes to shocking our readers with a tale of accret shomications we decline to suter into competition with the obscen-fallows whom Mr. Con rock is employed to presecute.

The abominations in London whose exposure has aroused the conscience and stirred the indignation of the whole world, have perhaps no exact counterpart here. The purchase and sale of maidens is not carried on in New York in the same cold-blooded and brutal way. Yet even here, where the law better guards the innocent, the machinery is all the time in operation for the outicoment of young women and girls into rule.

The work is not done here by panders whose whole business is the corruption of vir-

gins, as is the case in London. But it is done, and it is done through the aid of two news-papers, and they are the *Herald* and *World*. These papers invite and give prominence to advertisements whose sole purpose is to lead the innocent astray and to familiarize the

curious with the resorts and ways of vice. It is to the credit of Mr. BENNETT's business shrewdress at least that a few years ago he drove out many advertisements of this kind, but he continues to flaunt before the public some of the worst of them. What he rejected the World greedly rushed for, so that now the wants of decent working men and women are sandwiched in that sheet among the advertisements of panders and procuresses, lewd women, and their vile male associates and confederates.

No wonder that these newspapers do not like to see exposed the modern methods of recruiting the ranks of the vicious, for one of the most impudent and outrageous among those methods is that to which they are parties.

The revelations made by the Pull Mall Gazette will bring about reform, not only in London, but in New York also. They make the devilish conspirators against feminine virtue tremble in both capitals, and they call attention to the newspapers which are in alliance with vice, so that fathers and mothers may be on their guard against them.

If the publication of the facts given by the Pull Mall Gazette was needed in London, it was also needed in New York, for the disease treated is substantially the same in both places, though the symptoms may vary And that public morals required the exposures the best men and women of England

now agree.

The public conscience is aroused, and the public horror and alarm are so great and general that newspapers which lend themselves to serve the arts of the procurer, the pander, and the seducer are in danger from those whose eyes are now open to the device which vice employs against virtue.

#### The Genuine Thing.

It is very gratifying, but not unexpected, to see that, notwithstanding the combined ingenuity of New York and Wisconsin, by which it was proposed to kick politics overboard and run the Government on Eatonian and Erle county doctrines, the Democracy of Indiana is as sound as ever.

There need be no further question of this

after reading the resolutions adopted at the recent Convention of the Indiana Democratic editors. This was held at Maxinkucker Lake, and fifty editors, representing papers from all sections of the State, took part in discussing the business of the Convention. The concluding resolutions were these:

"That this association deprecates any proposition re the will of the people, as expressed at the poils in Novem ber, 1884, being that the Democratic party should take charge of the Government under the existing laws. "That while a healthy civil service is essential to an

bonest and effective government, it is the judgment of this association that the existing statute and rules unde to so revise the same as to render them compatible wit emmon sense and the real requirements of the severa

This should be studied carefully by those whose affiliation with the Democracy dates from the introduction of the new doctrine of offensive partisanship. The Indiana men hold to the genuine thing.

That is a very striking remark of th Buffalo Courier, that Mr. CLEVELAND is resolved to break up the spoils system, so that it can If that remark had been made by the Courier

in July, 1884, Mr. CLEVELAND could not have been elected.

A most striking comment on the nature of the offences against which the Pall Mail Gazette has recently made its terrible exposures, and of the necessity for attacking them with the potent enginery of the press, is found in the remarks of Cardinal Manning on the subject We copy from a report in the Evening Post:

"It would be easy to criticise the details of articles of such a nature, and all those who desire to hush up so atrocious an evil may find expressions and erous, cowardly, and cruel to assail a man who has say events in Turkestan would speak of rificed himself to expose—in the hope of checking if no 'General'' ALIKHANOFF, or ascribe to that of extirpating it—an evil of such portentous magnitude tempt to obtain a needed legal enactment has been con tinually and vexatiously defeated. Yet in 1881 a com mittee of the House of Lords published a folio Blue Sool detailing in the minutest particulars with irrefragable after year the bill proposed to Parliament has bee weakened defeated or talked out. The patience of tions who know the truth has been justly exhausted. Nothing short of this last righteous and resolute action could, in my belief, have enforced and insured the enactment of further laws to supplement our most defec

tive statutes on this terrible subject." There can be no question that the Pall Mal Gazette is in the right in opening up this sub ject and in exciting against the infernal evils in question the horror and indignation of

British public opinion.

On this side of the ocean it was also a duty to reproduce the main features of the London revelations as a part of the history of the times, and as a preventive against the development of such evils here. It was not a pleasant duty,

THE SUN WIII please take notice that the Fresident has acted upon two. Hospit's advice in diling the place on the Government and of the Sear of Direction of the Union Paulic Railroad Company left vacant by the declination of exclusiv. Norma. After all those also and impressive citorials, too!—Martford Courant.

We had already taken notice of the facts, and we are very sorry for them. It would have been agreeable to the carnest Democrata of the country, and especially to the friends of Mr TILDEN If President CLEVELAND had paid little attention to the relations of INDEX NOVES to the electoral fraud of 1876 and if he had shown something of the same sensitiveness to public opinion which Noves himself displaye by resigning. However, Mr. CLEVELAND is a free agent. He does just what he chooses, and we report his acts and decisions.

In a conversation with a reporter of the Times, the Hon. HUGH McCulloon brings forward once again a financial measure which he has before advocated. "One thing can be done to put silver into circulation in this country. said Mr. McCulloca, "and that is to stop the issue of United States notes of small denom inations. If we cease printing one and two dollar United States notes that will release the gold that is held in the Treasury to redeem them, and will force the public to use silver as

change." This seems to us a vain device. The people of this country like the small notes. They are far more comfortable to carry than silver dollars; and they are bound to have them. The political party that seriously proposes to do away with small notes, is a political party that the people will do away with just as soon as they got a chance.

A gentleman of this city puts to us the following inquiry: "Is there any chance for promotion in the army if joined by a young man of good education and an unbounded laking for a multiary life?"

There is a chance for promotion but it is the army serves for a time as a private soldier. soomes a corporal, and then a sergeaut, and finally, by good conduct, excep-tional intelligence, and fidelity to his duty, he is recommended for a commission, and gets one, being made a Second Licutemant. After that, he takes his chances for rising in regular order according to seniority. As we have said, it is a slow process, from beginning to end. But the man has an independent, healthy, and

ctable mede of 1850, and one feel that he is

If there is a solid old Democrat anywhere in the world, it is Dr. Prince, formerly of In-diana, but now, happily for us, a resident of the city of New York. We do not believe he is an applicant for any office, but on pure busi-ness principles and leaving politics out of view, it would be a good thing if he should be made Minister to Central America, or Consul-General in Havans, or Minister to the Sand-wich Islands. Though a hard-headed philosopher, as a veteran of his years should be, he has at the same time a warm heart full of sincere and manly sentiment. Would there were more Democrats of the same kind!

Treasurer JORDAN's invitation to the banks of this city to give him gold at par in exchange for silver, partakes largely of what the English call "check." The banks hold \$95,000,000 in gold, and only \$1,500,000 in sliver. If gold should go to a premium, it would be only after the stock in the Treasurer's hands was exhausted, and he, therefore, could not return what he had borrowed. If gold should not command a premium, the Treasurer would not need to borrowgold at all, because in that case nobody would object to payments in silver. The transaction would be one in which the Treasarer would be sure to gall if anything was gained, and the banks would be sure to lose if anything was lost.

The electric lamps on the tall masts in Union square and in Madison square have been burning very dimir of late. On Wednesday evening especially, the light they gave, which a year ago was sufficient to enable a person on the edge of the aguare to read a newspaper with case, birely sufficed to show the pavement. The Department of Public Works ought to get better electricity.

WILLIAM UDOLPHO HENSEL of Lancaster the right sort of a Democrat to run against MATTERW STANLET QUAY of Pittaburgh for the office of State Trensurer de Pennsylvania. Quay, full of tricks and of Resublican corruption, represents his party perfectly; and where could we find a better representative of Democracy than HENSEL? There is a fair chance of beauting the Depublicant in Pennsylvania. of beating the Republicans in Pennsylvania this year, and HENSEL, young, energetic, high principled, and full of genius, is well fitted to coar the banner and lead the host to victory.

## BROOKLYN DEMOCRATS DISSATISFIED. How the Civil Service Law Works-The Faithful Getting Nothing.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The civil service controversy is disintegrating the Demogratic organization in Kings county. On the eve of the nomination for the Presidency in 1884. Hugh McLaughlin, despite the protests of some of his powerful and able lieutenants threw to the breeze the Cleveland banner. of the opposition to Cleveland in the State Con-Kings county to Chicago. At the critical motheir Brooklyn leaders, showed Cleveland New York delegation, which, under the unit the judicious management of Daniel Manning Where are the Brooklyn Demogracy now?

and have been waiting for some manifestation few offices have been distributed, but the rank mission seems to govern the Administration. Manya faithful laborer, fitted 40 perform the Manya faithful laborer, fitted 40 perform the duties of any ordinary situation, is dismayed at rules which preclude him from obtaining work under the party which he has served from boyhood. These men expected that the Naval Constructor would be a Democrat, and they looked to the navy yard for work. A Republican, however, has been appointed, and the Civil Service Commission virtually prohibit; them from employment. They look at it in this light, and they distrust the Administration which they labored so hard to establish.

The Democratic leaders are overwhelmed with requests for work. The Custom House also has its civil service rules, and there is no chance for the faithful in that branch of the service. The leaders can give these men no encouragement, The organization is drifting away. If a meeting of the Kings County General Committee was held to-day, it is safe to predict that the civil service sham would be condemned by an almost unanimous vote. The party is almost in revoit. In the largest Democratic wards in the city there is nothing but discontent,

Democratic wards in the city there is but discontent.

Mr. McLaughlin says nothing, for he has nothing to say. It is not the fault of the Kings county leaders. They do all they can, but they are crippled under the application of the civil service rules and by the tardy action of the Administration. If this state of things continues there is no question as to the future in tinues, there is no question as to the future in Brookiny next fail. Already the Republicans are massing their forces under the ableat of their leaders, while the Democracy is disheart-ened and democralized.

SILEX.

A Democrat Disperses with Ed. Kearner To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In your edition of to-day there is an article signed Edward Rearney. In his communication he says:

"Every Democrat who complains of Cleveland shows that he was not honest himself, and did not believ I have rerely eeen so much nensense in so short a

Then, according to that doctrine, every Democrat Then, according to that doctrins, every Democrat must endorse everything Mr. Cleveland does, right or wrong. Mr. Kearney has the privilege of speaking for himself, but he will please excuse the majority of Democrats, for thay don't believe in any such silly expressions. A Democrate who nobjects to the appointment of Fear-off and Applications of Fear-off an honor Democrat, elit. I am afraid Mr. Kean word an honor Democrat, elit. I lam afraid Mr. Kean word an himself elited water Democrate, which is about the same, for him to speak for genuine Democrate.

New York, John L.

# Why the Rascale are Not to be Turned Out.

From the Courier-Journal (Democrat). The President, with a courage which his en-emies call an unreasoning obstinacy, is striving to re-deem the Government from the hands of spollsmen, and o save the party from the narrow-minded bigotry of mai officeseeker. He did not our party to the new policy of reform; he has sought only to give effect to the repeated declarations in favor of this fundamental change. If there was no sincerity in these declarations the nomination of the Chicago Conrentien should not have been given to Mr. Claveland than he is in the face of party or public clamor in car-rying out his personal convictions. Whether or not we the ft. the Democratic party is irretrievably e

#### Cleveland Better than his Party. From the Philadriphia Press, Bryuhlican.

We prefer to think that the President means rhat he says, and that, in spice of the difficulties, he ends to carry the country forward to a better syste The people have been willing to believe that he mean nore and better than his party. If he will talthfull set in the spirit of his letter to Mr. Curtis, he can do a-t deal to bring all parties up to a higher convention I the public service, and to fix the reform principle of

# Mr. Cleveland to Break Up the Spoils System

From the Buffalo Courier. the value of Phallas over Maxey Colb was such as The vicinity of Phallas over Maxey Colb was such as easy one that it probably was not dermed worthy of an "consistent memorial." Hantres Suzzer. New York, Jely 11. The spoils system may not disappear without struggle, but it is the task and determination of the resent Administration to break it up so completely that to restoration will become impossible, whatever politica hauges the future may have in store In This True!

# A Commission that Needs Reforming.

From the Washington Post. The fault is not in the system, but in Mr. brosse & Aston. there is no commission. Br. Greery is an illimite schoolsester, and an effective partial within the proper meaning of the term, and Mr. bottan, the our Democrat, is little better than a block. ireal one thing for Prochest Cleveland to do is to re-move all three. If he will not do this, he should at least retire Gregory and Thousan, and dil their places with Democrats of national reputation.

Miss Cleveland and Quren Victoria as An-From the Minneapolis Pribune.

Miss Cleveland seems to be a shade better than Queen Victoria as an anthorous and that is about all that can be said for her. HOCHESTER, July 16 .- Gov. Hill and his staff The Blande has the Call. From the Chicago Heur. For steady-going, ordinary good looks that makes no pretensions of great beauty, the bloods as-

MR. VILAS NOT TO BE BULLDOWN. paster the Threats of the Steambip Com-

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- The history of the negotiations between the Post Office Depart-ment and the seven American steamship lines that carry ocean mails regarding the future carrying of these mails is an interesting one. and some features of it have not been told. With the earlier stages the public is familiar. The department, after maters consideration locided against a system of mileage which should involve the spending of the discretion-ary \$400,000 appropriated by Congress, and resolved to adhere to the contract system now in use under terms which have been regarded by both sides as satisfactory. As all the companies had a common interest in the sharing of the subsidy, it was regarded as natural and proper that they should unite in making representations to the department. On being notified, however, by the department that the subsidy was to ite untouched unit Congress should act further in the matter, the seven companies, still acting as a unit, or pool, informed the department that if the Government adhered to this policy they should refuse to granty the mails after Aug. 1, and they asked to be informed at once as to the Government's policy, as in case an unfavorable answer was returned they wished to give public notice by July 15 that their mail service should cease.

To this summons the Postmaster-General has sent a prompt and plain reply. He informed the companies that while the matter of a division of subsidy was under consideration it was natural that they should act together, and that when that question was settled the companies plying in very different waters undervery different conditions did not have a common interest, and had no cause for combination against the department. He said that the department would treat with each company with reference to the business of its line, and that it awaited such correspondence, which, of course, it would open in the most irriendly spirit. The department had not the slightest to artagonize any company, or do anything to hinder American commerce, hor did it think that any of the ecompanies would desire to hamper the business interests of this country. But, with reference to the notification to which the companies are referred, the Postmaster-General explained that it was the function of the department to give such notices, and that in the present case they would not be needed, as the department had made complete arrangement for delivering the mails, and that there would be no detention or embarrassment.

This letter seems to have had the effect of poetponing the notification refe now in use under terms which have been regarded by both sides as satisfactory.

He Takes Whiskey and Laudanum, with Ice, and Lies Bown by the Roadside to Die. LEOMINSTER, Mass., July 16.-A welldressed old gentleman passed along West treet late yesterday afternoon, having with him a piece of ice, a two-ounce vial, probably filled with laudanum, and a bottle of whiskey. He selected a shady spot by the roadside cooled his mixture of laudanum and whiskey with the ice, drank the concoction, and lay down to die. He was found in an unconscious condition by George Rendail, who notified the officials. Efforts were midd to revive him, but the attempts were fruitless, and he died jast night. Among his effects was a white envision directed. "To whom it may concern," and envioled directed. "To whom it may concern," and envioled for a letter written with a lead pencil. It was as follows:

Out of mouse and out of health. I have worked all my life since I was 10 years of age, so I don't think to wa the world a great amount. I hope you will forgive me for the trouble ishall cause you, but I could go no further. I eannot heg, so I take the shertest way out of trouble. Make as short and cheap a job as you can of it, but do not but me ander ground until you are sure that I am dead. There will be no use asking who I am, for I do not wish any one to know. I belong miles from here. Again I ask your frigity chees and L.d the world cooled his mixture of laudanum and whiskey

The body is that of a man about 60 years of age, with quite long hair and a full gray beard. He had on is blark coat and wateroat, white shirt, light-colored woollen trousers, dark felt hat, and a pair of calf boots. In his pockets were a number of small articles. There was a hat, and a pair of cair boots. As were a number of small articles. There was a piece of brown paper wrapped around several small pieces of lead, on which was written in pencir. "J. Perry," but there was nothing to establish his identity. A copy of the War Cry, a Saivation Army paper printed in Brooklyn, was found upon him, but the date had been carefully torn off.

# From the Philadelphia Press

I am a guest here in a double capacity. I am the guest to night of your ancient and honorable body, and I am the guest of your nation as the representative of mine, and, while I must not detain you. I will make this one remark in my capacity as a representative guest: The oftener the people of these two countries be-come the guests of each other, the better for both of them, the better for the humanity to whom the destiny of our race is so important and paramount. You cross the 3.40 miles of particularly unpleasant water that reparates you from the United States to meet people separates you from the United States to meet people you used to osil "cousing," but have now learned to call your brothers, and when you get there you find you are at home. You meet with the same warm grasp of the hand, the same shrewd gince of the honest eye, and when you cross the continent another 3,000 miles and go far enough to meet the waters of the great Pacific, still for are at home. The 0,000 miles of continent and ses has not carried you away, and it is then that you begin to perceive what the race is to which we belong, and what a destiny it has before it Then you begin to see that while the great name of England is our luberitance as well as yours, the limitiess future of America is the project of divine beneficence to you as well as to us.
Still speaking as a guest, what can I say of the young
Prince in whose honor this occasion has especially occurred? I can east for him out of the stars that shine spen him no happier beroscope than that he should fol-low in his father's foetsteps, that he should learn from his father's experience how much lotter even than nation's admiration is a nation's affection; that he should learn from his father's light what is the truth that in the most exalted station it still may be a mos distinguished compliment to say that "the rank is bu the guines stamp; the man's the gold for a' that."

# Does the Princes of Water Wear a Wig

From the Philadelphia Press.

LONDON, July 11.—It would be curious to anow why the Princess of Wales always affects one fashiou in the arrangement of her colfure, but the fact is, she is baid, or nearly so. Her hand was shaved during a severe illness, and her hair has since refused to grow. Consequently the royal wardrobe incindes fifty wigs, the distinguishing feature of which is that the carls are brought well over the fore head. Artistic dressing serves another purpose size, and the presence of a mark of disfigurement on the awan-like neck is effectually concealed by the high collar, large bow, band of velvet, or other artiess contrivance invariably worm by the future Quest. Poor lady, she knows her serves: It is within general recolled, she knows her serves: It is within general recollection when it was the fashion of court dames to affect the "Alexandra limp." in service imitation of the Prin cess of Wa es, whose free gait was slightly impeded the effects of rheumatic fever. A cork heel of unuse height added to one boot now, however, repairs, as fai as possible, the ravages of disease.

# A Protestant Meptles to a Catholic

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: One J. B. s speaking of the Catholic children in the House of befuge, airs such expressions as "Proselytism meun

Mr. Case Bid Not Kites Mrs. Case. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Mr. Case thinks Phalles a better horse than ever, but he did no kis- Mrs. Cose in the public stand at Cleveland on the Fourth of July. As I had a seat in Mr. Case's private hox at the time and was very wide awake, I ought to

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Your ar-"No More Aping the British Aristocracy," has the ring of the true useful, but your secriting the ascendancy of Angiomania to the rise of the great and good Republican party is soliting erroneous.

Almost every American woman who has married an Rugilla austociat or snob has had a regular old deah-loned Democrat for father.

Bat.

What a Splendid Newspaper it Ist From the Commercial Intelligencer Mr. Harris has left at this office No. 1 of THE Fes. New York, Rept. 3, 1832. It is a very interesting paper, though it does not give promise of the splendid newspaper that it has since grown into.

# Gov. Ht I's Movements.

arrived here less night and breakfasted this morning at Lake Beach. The sacre went by the Auburn road this afternoon to attend the funeral of Brig-feen Myndert Mercer, Quarternaster the erral on the unversor's staff who fied on Menday in Waterion. The Gervernor will return to Albany in the avening and on Friday he will pay a visit of inspection to the State comp in Feenskill.

BISS CLEVELAND'S BOOK.

The Rights Edition Nearly Exhausted, and

The seventh edition of Miss Cleveland's book, which was issued on Monday last, one week from date of publication, bears the num-ber of the edition. The entire edition was sold before it came from the bindery. The eight edition, ordered to follow this, has been nearly exhausted, and the publishers yesterday ordered the ninth edition to press as soon a the eighth is finished. By Saturday night it i date and the demand will be met in full next week. A new set of plates of the book was ordered, and it is expected that when the new plates are ready copies can be printed in sufficient quantities to meet the orders from

plates are ready copies can be printed in sufficient quantities to meet the orders from all parts of this country. Canada, and England. But so constantly have the presses been running that the forms could not be spared for the making of duplicates.

In some instances agents and dealers have countermanded their orders because they considered themselves neglected. A feature of the thesa e of this book, which is exceptional, is that it is sold both in the trade and by agents, and the presence of it on the news stands and in the stores does not prevent agents from canvassing successfully. At the watering places and seaside resorts agents are reaping a harvest.

Bo great has been the rush to supply the demands of tuyers that the copies designed as presentation books to Miss Cleveland and former ladies of the White House have not been completed as yet. Even Australia has become a market for the book through a San Francisco house.

Yesterday not a copy could be bought at the publishers', and none was shipped until evening, when the bindery turned out all that were completed. Shortly afterward every copy was packed and shipped out of New York.

# RETURN OF THE BIG FOUR.

The Bierele Taurists Arrive at Poughkeepste and Start for West Point.

POUGHKERPSIE, July 16 .- Fourteen of the Big Four bicycle tourists arrived here this noon by day boat, and the other eighty-five came in this evening, via the Hyde Park road, all having left Catakill this morning. They were met at Staatsburg by the Ariel Club of Poughkeepsie, after having dined at Rhinebeck, in De Garmo Institute. An hour or more before they arrived here the Hyde Park road for distance of three miles from the city was lined with people and vehicles awaiting the coming of the wheelmen, and when they appeared there was much enthusiasm, the wheelmen blowing horns, ringing cow bells, and ahouting, "N-e-w Y-o-r-k. Boom—Phiz-z-z-Ah!!" and making other exclamations.

The line passed through several uphaved streets, bringing up at the Nelson House, where the tired wheelmen had supper. Afterward they were escorted to the iron ferryboat Pishkili-on-Hudson, which had been chartered to take them to West Point, and left amid cheers and shouts, calculating to reach the military post at or about midnight. They will leave their wheels in the boar, and in the morning go sightseeing about West Point. They will leave the latter piace at 10 A. M. for Tarrytown. Manager Avres says that only one of the party has met with an accident during the tour, and his injuries were so slight that he joined the company again. Not one has been sick, and all look as brown as a nut. lined with people and vehicles awaiting the

## THE ALERT DAMAGED BY ICE.

Bay-Twenty-one Days in an Ice Pack.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 16 .- The expedition to Hudson Bay has proved a failure. The steamship Alert left Halifax on May 22. She encountered considerable ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She reached Blane Sablon, on the four days' delay, proceeded along the northern coast of Labrador through a belt of heavy ice varying from forty to one hundred miles wide. The Alert passed several monster icebergs embedded in the pack. The steamer reached Nackiack on June 12, and there encountered the heavy ice nack. Before reaching Resolution Island fifty miles of heavy loses ice were passed. The ship then became jammed ten miles southeast of Cape Brest, and remained fast twenty-one days. A six-knot current prevailed, and the steamer kept drifting from the land. Meantime the ship's bows were severely damaged, and the steamer kept drifting from the land. Meantime the ship's bows were severely damaged, and the steamer kept drifting from the land. Alert's head was put for St. Johns, where she arrived last night. She is docked to-day, and will be ready to resume her voyage early next week. varying from forty to one hundred miles wide

From the New York Tribune time President of the Ohio and Mississippi Ratiroad, gives a new version of the famous Douglas incident of April, 1981. He was called to Washington by a telegram from Douglas, sent immediately after the latter had heard of the firing on Fort Sumter. Douglas was sick with dightheria.] His physician, his wife, and a Catholi himself, and began reading to Larned, who had just ar rived, a long and carefully written letter. He was dis-cussing its points when a telegraph message was brought in. He read the message and immediately began to see system, and the liberties it permitted to be taken with ublic men. Then he read the message aloud:
"Do you approve and austain Lincoln's war policy!

lesouri will not."
"I said," recounts Mr. Larned, "that I would not an swer such a despatch, and he rejoined: 'This is the pen alty for being a public man. It is from the editor of the leading paper in St. Louis. I cannot refuse an answer. " He wrote a reply, which he read to me. I will not at tempt to repeat it. It was a politician's despatch "'I wouldn't send it, Senator,' I said. 'The entir Democratic party of the country is waiting to hear from Stephen A. Douglas. Your constituents in Illinois are resting secure in your ability to meet the emergency the hour. But if you send that despatch the heart of to me impossible that a man been in Vermont should be a considered in a constant of the country actiliate or be unacond on this great question."

"Said he, "I am as sound as any man in this country in the country in

"And I replied, 'Yes, Senstor: but, unfortunatel our despatch is not.' He protested again, and takin up the paper, read his despatch with a punctuation and emphasis that were sufficient to give it the true ring But I told him plainly that the telegraph wires would not punctuate, or transmit the tengeng wires would mot punctuate, or transmit the tones of the voice; but the words he had written might be twisted in a good many ways. I took his despaich and read it with my own emphasis, putting a contrary construction on it.

"He said: 'That does sound d—d equivocal as you read it.

"He tore it up and wrote another, which he read aloud. I burst out laughing, and, when he turned on me inquiringly, explained that I was laughing at his ability to write a second despatch that was worse than the first Then he said, somewhat petulantly: 'Well, I am Ill: my head is perhaps not clear. Sit down here and write out what you would send.' I sai down and wrote these 'I deprecate war. But if it must come, I am with

ny country and for my country under all circumstances and in every contingency. Individual policy must be ubordinate to public safety. "He read it carefully, signed his name to it, and sent "That is the true history of Desgins's famous St. Louis

The President and Miss (leveland to Take Vacations.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- Miss Cleveland left expected to return until the heated term is over. expected to return until the heated farm is over. She will spend the summer in the neighborhood of Net York. The President will leave Washington about Au I for a visit to the Adirondack Mountains, where he witremain about a mouth or all weeks, to shaim neederest and recreation. He will be accompanied by a fet personal friends.

#### Postmasters Appointed. WASHINGTON, July 16,-The President to-day

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The President to-day appointed the following-assisted Presidential Postimaniers James I Dobbins at Bellifetius, Pa, vice J. T. John son, commission expired; Augustus Owen at Canton, a. vice Atlen M. Ayres, resigned; Win. A. Lewis at Evart, Mich., vice Joseph Payles, commission expired; Eugene I. Brawn at Eufaha, Ala, vice H. C. Bussell, resigned; Theodore W. Ivory at Glenwood, lows, vice T. L. Stephens, resigned; H. C. Borks at Hyde Park, Mass, vice b. P. Blesigett, resigned; discorpe F. A. Kimbali at Vergenias, VI, vice H. U. Johnson, resigned; Gardore, A. Wilder at Circlevile, Obto, vice H. B. Lutz, anspended; Lyman W. Redington at Rutland, VC, vice A. H. Tuttle, suspended.

### Pourth Class Postmater's Appointed. WASHINGTON, July 16.-The Postmaster

Gr. eral has appointed the following named fourth class Pustmasters in New York: E. C. Rose, at Roseton, and Samuel H. Garise, at Tri-States (two newly established offices in Oranze county); J. B. Duziev, at Parish the Februard Carroll, at an Sable Forks; Charles E. fole, at Warrensbirteth; Otto R. Miller, at Brighton; Dwight II March, at Kaaterskiii.

### Dismissed the Naval Service. WASHINGTON, July 16.-Ensign Jeffries

Inited States Havy, who has been on trial before ourt martial in New York, on the charge of scandalor court martin in New York, on the charge of scandalous conduct, has been found guilty. The court recommends that he be disminsed President Cirveland approved the recommendation, and the order for Jeffreys deministration of the conduct of the condu HANGING IN PHILADELPHIA.

Joseph Taylor Suffering Death for the Man-

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.-Joseph Taylor, who murdered Keeper Michael F. Doran at the who murdered Keeper Michael F. Doran at the Eastern Penitentiary, was hanged in the corn, dor of the Country Prison at 10 A. M. to-day, The keeper had administered Taylor a name, ating medicine which the prison physician had prescribed, and thereby incurred Taylor's animal through the prison of prescribed, and theroby incurred raylors and mosity. Doran entered Taylor's cell on May 31, 1894, and as he did so Taylor, who had been lying in wal', sprang forward and struck him with a heavy wooden bobbin, which had been used in the prison works for reeling rare. Doran staggered forward, and Taylor, seizing n from bar, iterally beat in the crown of Doran's head with it. Then, leaving the keeps groaning on the blood-stained floor, he went back to his cell and lay down on his bed. Tag minutes later an overseer found the two men

back to his cell and lay down on his bed. Ten minutes later an overseer found the two men in these positions.

At the trial a determined effort was made on the part of Taylor's counsel to prove his insantly, a defence which Taylor did his best to strengthen by his behavior in the dock, On one occasion he made a hepeless attempt to escape, and throughout the trial acted as one who is or pretends to be crazy. Experts were called to prove his innacy, and an attempt was made by counsel to prove by inferences Taylor's atory of the crime, that the assault, so far from being premeditated, was made in a fill of rage when Doran sought to administer the medicine. The jury, however, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

After sentence was imposed a fruitless effort was made to reverse the verdict by an arrest to the Surreme Court, Gov. Pattison was also appealed to, but he declined to interfers with the Court's decision, and signed the death warrant. Taylor was only 28 years of age. He was of a victous disposition, and the police records show that he stabbed seventeen necesses and short wenty-eight during the ten years before the murder. The crime for which his was incarcerated when he killed Keeper Dorak was committed twenty-four hours siter he had concluded a term of three years for stabbing a policeman. His crimes began with his cutting a hoy companion when only 15 years old.

Contrary to general expectation, the prison officials had no trouble with Taylor in executing the sentence. He wasked firmly to the gallows. Just before steppling on the platform his hands were pinioned behind him. While the minister was still praying the black cap was drawn over his head, the noces was adjusted, and exactly at 10:04 A. M. the drop fell. Twelry minutes later His was pronounced extinet. Death resulted from shock and strangulation,

#### HE LOST HIS BED OF LETTUCE It Disappeared into a Cont Pit Sust After be and Picked a Mess for Brenkfast

HALIPAX, July 16 .- A curious cave-in bas occurred at Stellarton, the seat of the oldest coal mines in the province, and a thriving town. A man living near an old pit went into his garden to pick some lettuce for breakfast, Immediately after he returned to the house his lettuce bed disappeared, and in its stead was a hole ten or fifteen feet in diameter er tending to the bottom of the pit. The epol was about twenty feet from the house, was about twenty feet from the house, and eight or ten feet from the street. Hot sir, impregnated with fire damp or gas, escaped from the hole, which was circular in chape, with perpendicular walls. Some forty or fifty feet from this to the rear of the house is another pitfall considerably larger, but not quite so deep, part of which extends upder the barn, threatening to swallow it up. Further back is another fissure much larger. The fissures run within a foot of some dwellings, and people living in the neighborhood are leaving their houses.

## BUNREAMS.

-Holyoke claims the bonor of being the Trat town in Massachusetts to introduce electric liest.

—The British Bible Society issued a New estament at two cents a copy. In nine mouths \$50,00

-In the novels produced during the past year it is estimated that 872 of the heroines have been

blondes, and only 100 brunettes.

—President George Washburn of Robert College, Constantinopie, declares that the European mations all fear and hate one another; and when the nuse they can combine in their hatred of some other -The Rev. Richard Graham was sent to

take charge of an Atlanta negro congregation. There was violent opposition at once. It was gravely charged against him that he was "little and block," The marter is now before the Bishop, who seems to side with the pastor, though the latter makes no particular defence. -An English cutler now makes what he calls a fisherman's kuife, which weight less than a

pound, and is carried at the belt, yet contains a gaff solsaors, weighing scale up to twenty pounds large and small blade, a screw driver and file, a long discorper and file, a tin opener, a corkecrew, a gintlet, an eight-inch measurer, tweezers, and pricker.

—Miss Adele Field, in a communication nade to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadel phia reports that the common earth worm, after it

head has been cut off has the nower of regenerate o show that error in her conclusions was impossible -A girl at Harvard, Miss Brown, of the Annex. has led the entire college in all its department ing with her brothers, has taken instructions from the

the one have a certificate of testimony of what she has -Auguste Vitu, the dramatic critic of the Figure, who knew Victor Hugo very intimately, quote tim as saving . "Those who detter themselves that the see God under a certain definite figure, and sho ood fine him with a dogma, are rash; those who deny hims istence are fools. That is my profession of fach; as this God, whom I do not know, I adore with all the

-Prof. Briggs makes an attack, in the Presbyterian Berlew, on the revised version of the OM Testament. He holds a chair of Hebrew in a leaded theological seminary. He charges that the revisers has stavishly followed the Jewish Masor, tic text instead of seeking to secure, as did the New Testament revisers & correct text; and that they have proved themselves in competent, from their ignorance of Hebrew grammas,

o translate correctly the text as they received it -The Supreme Court of Illinois lays down the principle that the sale of intoxicating liquors is a common-law right of the vender, and in this respect common-law right of the vender, and in this respect like the common-law right to sell anything else. The court added that it is competent for the Legislatured any State, unless restrained by some provision to the or wholly abolish the right of sale as it extits under th common law. This view has repeatedly been taken by the courts of this country.

Abel Smith of St. Louis is an honest,

hard-working man, who, by dint of industry and cost ours, saved \$1,200 for a raing day. Having perfect cost fidence in his wife, he entrusted the mney to her by keep for him. Little by little she paid it out to a prooual gambler, who squandered it on horse racie until the whole was gone. When Smith hold his wife that he was shout to invest the memy, she concord the story of a robbery. Her confiding husband believed it, but the police did not, and so the truth came out.

—The sugar planters of the northern part

—The sugar planters of the northern pan of Queensland, Ameralia, can raise their cane is the low-lying fields only through "Kanaka" labor. The abuses attending the getting of this from neighbaring islands, and the condition of slavery, in fact, which re-sulted when the "Kanaka" agreed to come to work, have caused the Government to make it illegal for any laborer to be brought from any other island except in a reased accompanied by a Government agent. The "Kanakas" are birsed for three years, and when they are sent hand to their matter islands they first act to three sent back to their native islands their first act is to the off their clothing, thus shedding all civilization, and real naked and rejoicing, into the jungle.

-A Boston legal authority says that the young lady who has been jilted has the right to read the recreant's letters in her breach of prourise soil, but she must not weave them into a novel and copyright them That privilege belongs to the gentleman. She may That privilege belongs to the gentleman. She may, however, demand the return of her own letters as he property. This is not the popular idea, but there have been many decisions. George Washington kept corie the many decisions. George Washington kept copies of his letters and bequeathed them to his nephew, who had them published. A compiler of another ungraphy of Washington copied them. There was a lay set. The Judge said that Was ingten did not part with the owneratifp by sending the letters to his correspondents and he declared this doctrine applicable to all letters

-Cold water bathing may prove beneficial or injurious. Much depends upon the method, and all more upon the person who practices it. A recent write in the British Medical Journal land down the process that there are those whom a cold tash will must be that there are those whom a cold bath will rejute a sead of invagorate. The resultest test of behavior is the glow of five surface circulation, or at least, the absence of any decided chill after immersion. Those who take to it about begin in summer, not writer and so become gradually accustomed to its lowest temperature. So one should image over it, three or four initiates are small after immersion the body around be quicked and sidded and rubbed before dressing. Light 25 mostly death of the body of the best of the most for duals belong the before dressing. Light 25 mostly first test of the service into occupy the next few daugh hell or clab exercise may eccupy the next few minutes, the clabbes being partly on if the weater he cold, and breakfast or a cur of warm toa or codes